2026-005

Print Form

Notice of Exemption

Appendix E

To: Office of Planning and Research
P.O. Box 3044, Room 113
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

County Clerk
County of: Napa

From: (Public Agency): County of Napa Fire Administration
1195 Third St, Suite 310
Napa, CA 94559
(Address)

Project Title: Angwin Emergency Evacuation Route NOE

Project Applicant: Napa Communities Firewise Foundation. PO Box 2336 Napa, CA 94558, 707-335-0218

Project Location - Specific:
Napa County, See Attached Maps.

Project Location - City: Multiple, See Attached Maps Project Location - County: Napa

Description of Nature, Purpose and Beneficiaries of Project:

This project will maintain and enhance the fire readiness of Deer Park Road and Howell Mountain Road. These roads are the community of Angwin's primary access road and escape route in the event of a wildfire.

Name of Public Agency Approving Project: County of Napa Fire Administration

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project: Napa Communities Firewise Foundation
PO Box 2336 Napa, CA 94558

Exempt Status: **(check one):**

- ☐ Ministerial (Sec. 21080(b)(1); 15268);
- ☐ Declared Emergency (Sec. 21080(b)(3); 15269(a));
- ☐ Emergency Project (Sec. 21080(b)(4); 15269(b)(c));
- ☒ Categorical Exemption. State type and section number: Classes 1 & 4 ; 14 CCR 15301, 15304 (i) & 15307
- ☐ Statutory Exemptions. State code number:

Reasons why project is exempt:

Classes 1& 4. The Road maintenance would fall under operation, repair, and minor alteration of existing structures or roads. The treatment of vegetation would fall under the minor alterations to land category.

Lead Agency
Contact Person: J.R. Rogers Area Code/Telephone/Extension: 707-259-8199

If filed by applicant:
1. Attach certified document of exemption finding.
2. Has a Notice of Exemption been filed by the public agency approving the project? Yes No

Signature: Date: 1/12/2026 Title: Fire Administrator

▪ Signed by Lead Agency Signed by Applicant

Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21110, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 21108, 21152, and 21152.1, Public Resources Code.

Date Received for filing at OPR:

FILED

JAN 14 2026

JOHN TUTEUR
Napa County Recorder-County Clerk
By:
DEPUTY RECORDER - CLERK

CEQA Categorical Exemption

Angwin Emergency Evacuation Route NOE

12/23/2025

Prepared for:

Napa Communities Firewise Foundation
PO Box 2336
Napa, CA 94558

FRM

Contents

FRM

Project Details

This project will maintain and enhance the fire readiness of Deer Park road and Howell Mountain Road. These roads are the community of Angwin's primary access and escape route in the event of a wildfire. The road traverses the St. Helena quadrant, and the ecosystem types vary between mixed hardwood, mixed conifer, chapparal, grassland, and non-forested areas. According to the CALFIRE FHSZ, 63% of the project area falls within the very high severity zone, 13% within the high, and 18% within the moderate severity zone. The remainder of the project area are wineries and non-forested, which does not receive a hazard rating by CALFIRE.

The proposed treatment specifications will vary across project areas. Treatment may occur with the use of hand tools, limited mechanical equipment, or herbicide. The treatments will ensure that the escape route is maintained for emergency evacuation from the city in the event of a wildfire and will occur within 110 feet of the road centerline, reducing ladder and surface fuels while maintaining adequate ground shade. Chipping and pile burning may be used to treat vegetation debris. The implementing entity shall obtain the proper CALFIRE and BAAQMD permits, that may be required, prior to initiating any burning. Containment of any fire used for vegetation treatment is the responsibility of the lead agency and the implementing entity, if they choose to employ those methods. The use of herbicide will require a drift prevention plan prior to implementation. This NOE does not function as a burn permit/plan or an herbicide drift prevention plan.

General Vegetation Treatment Specifications

- Ground fuel, shrubs, and trees under 10" DBH will be targeted for removal. Chaparral or young forest stands (average tree DBH <10") will not be reduced below 50% of pre-treatment stocking.
- Select trees for retention that are free from insect and disease infestation and show little to no signs of tree bole instability.
- Damaged trees showing signs of reduced vigor, insect/disease infestation, and/or poor crown health shall be targeted for removal.
- Any trees above 10" DBH, targeted for removal, will be approved by an RPF or an RPF supervised designee prior to treatment, except those that pose a risk to public safety.
- Retained trees may be pruned to a height of 6-12 feet, but the live crown shall not be reduced below 50%.
- Limit "high stumps". Cut trees to 6" above the ground where feasible.
- When dispersing chips throughout the treatment area, prevent the piling of chips greater than 8" above the ground where feasible.
- Do not allow chips to accumulate at the base of retained trees; make sure there is separation between the tree bole and the chips.
- Treat existing dead and down throughout all treatment types but retain LWD > 16" diameter where feasible.
- Trees determined by an RPF to die within 5 years, may be removed regardless of DBH, species, or age.
- Snags should be retained where feasible. Removal of snags may occur were posing a risk to public safety or fuel break infrastructure. Snags shall be inspected by an RPF or Qualified Biologist, for the presence of sensitive species prior to removal.

Treatment Maintenance

- *Prior to implementing a maintenance treatment, the project proponent shall retain an RPF to conduct reconnaissance surveys and verify that the expected site conditions as described in the NOE are present in the treatment area. As time passes, the continued relevance of the NOE will be considered by the RPF in light of potentially changed conditions or circumstances. Where the RPF determines the NOE is no longer sufficiently relevant, the RPF will determine whether a new NOE or other environmental analysis is warranted.*

Responsibilities

Napa Community Firewise Foundation (Napa Firewise) is the project proponent/implementing entity for this project. Napa County will function as the Lead Agency.

Frontier Resource Management, LLC (FRM) has been retained by the implementing entity (Napa Firewise), for the preparation of this NOE and all supporting documents attached. This includes identifying watercourses, sensitive species habitat, potential unstable slopes, and development of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) in accordance with standard forest practices. Nevertheless, there are still project specific instances which will require adaptive management and Registered Professional Forester (RPF) oversight during treatment implementation. The preparation of this document and plan does not designate FRM or FRM's RPFs as the responsible entity during treatment implementation. The implementing entity and lead agency are still required, as per the California Forest Practice Rules, to retain an RPF to provide professional advice regarding forest resource protection during treatment implementation.

FRM does not make the determination that the proposed treatments are exempt from CEQA, but provides the analysis and recommends exclusion areas and/or Best Management Practices (BMPs) for consideration by the lead agency. The Lead Agency is responsible for determining if the proposed treatments and BMPs are indeed exempt from CEQA under the Class I & IV categorical exemptions.

- *There are many private landowner's within the project area. The implementing entity, lead agency, and FRM are not responsible for the conduct of these landowners. The following BMPs and project design are only applicable to projects commissioned by the Lead Agency/ implementing entity.*

FRM

Project Specific Best Management Practices

RPF Oversight of Treatments:

An RPF will be retained by the lead agency and/or the implementing entity to provide professional advice during treatment implementation – particularly as outlined more specifically in the following sections. This must include a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), or project proposal, between the RPF and implementing entity, which clearly outlines the responsibilities of the RPF in managing the treatment implementation – which will include site visits by the RPF, or their supervised designee, at a sufficient frequency to ensure operations are conducted to meet the intent of the California Forest Practice Rules (FPRs) and the BMPs specified in this NOE. This will ensure that the treatments do not have an unintended impact on forest resources or the environment.

Unstable Areas:

- Potentially unstable areas identified during reconnaissance surveys or operations have been mapped. FRM utilized the CLFA checklist (1999) for determining when it is advisable to consult with a licensed geologist. This entailed assessing the project area for unstable features, including but not limited to: hillslopes >65%, loose unconsolidated soils, U-shaped swales, Scarps, hummocky ground, benches, surface cracks, leaning trees, hydrophytes, isolated patches of homogeneous vegetation, sag ponds, seeps, diverted watercourses, road cut-bank failure, and road fill failure. Geologic, landslide, and watershed maps were searched as well to identify known unstable areas. Refer to project maps for unstable area locations, there is no significant impact to unstable areas anticipated, with the inclusion of this BMP.
- Tree removal, mechanical treatment, or any form of soil disturbance within these areas is not recommended without the review of a licensed geologist.
- Installation of waterbars or other road drainage features within the confines of these potentially unstable areas is not recommended without consulting a licensed geologist.
- All road cutbanks with a slope greater than 65% will not receive vegetation treatment to preserve slope stability and will be protected with a 25ft buffer.

Conversion Prevention:

- Areas at least 1 acre or more with trees predominantly < 10" DBH, chapparal areas, or recently burned areas; Retain at least 50% pre-project tree or shrub stocking. Favor leaving disease free trees/shrubs with full healthy crowns, and superior genetics. Retained trees should have at least a 30% live crown. This BMP will prevent unintended forest and chapparal conversion.
- An RPF shall be retained by the lead agency or implementing entity to provide professional advice during treatment implementation with regards to these areas.

Heavy equipment:

- Any large heavy equipment will remain within existing roadways and utilize a boom to reach vegetation. A tracked mini excavator (such as a 308 or 309) with a masticator head, may be utilized outside of the roadway on slopes less than 50%, where directed by a Registered Professional Forester (RPF). This type of equipment used as described in the following BMPs, does not have the potential to cause significant ground disturbance. Additionally, the RPF planning and monitoring during treatment will ensure ground disturbance doesn't occur, through the application of professional forestry standards and the California FMPs.

- Tracked equipment distributes weight more efficiently than rubber-tired equipment, resulting in overall less ground pressure. During periods of low soil moisture, the forest floor is resistant to compaction and machine slipping, which reduces total soil movement during project activities. Finally, as the machine works, it creates a bed of chips which acts as a protective layer for the soil surface, preventing compaction, and potential impacts to subsurface resources. Small mini excavators with a masticator head result in insignificant levels of ground disturbance, when operating under the following BMPs:
  - The implementing entity shall retain an RPF to administer all mechanized treatments. This must include a signed MOU as specified in the first paragraph of these BMPs.
  - The RPF will flag WLPZ and equipment exclusion zones prior to treatment and meet with the operator at sufficient frequency to ensure ground disturbance doesn't occur.
  - The RPF identified in the MOU retains the ability to issue a stop work order, based on their professional judgement, if conditions warrant. The masticator head will avoid making contact with the soil surface during vegetation mulching.
  - No grading or exposure of the soil surface, outside of the existing road prism, is permitted with this NOE.
  - Use of this equipment will be suspended when "Saturated Soil Conditions" exist, as defined in the Forest Practice Rules CCR 14 Subchapter 1 895.1
  - Treatments will cease if there is a 30% chance of rain forecast in the next 24 hours.
  - This equipment will be limited to < 50% slopes.
  - Temporary/seasonal roads and other forested areas, which were impacted by operations in such a way as to create a buildup of sediment or the removal of existing drainage features, will have water drainage features installed once NOAA displays a 30% or more chance of rain in the next 24 hrs.

Biological & Botanical:

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) was consulted for known occurrences of listed species within 1.3 miles of the project area. This resulted in two documented locations of sensitive species within this biological assessment area. Following pre-field scoping, a reconnaissance level survey was conducted by FRM. During reconnaissance surveys, the project area was assessed for suitable habitat for sensitive species as well as signs of species presence. This included nests, individuals, or substantial habitat features, such as high value wildlife trees, vernal pools, serpentine soils, etc. No individuals or critical habitat features were identified during project surveys except for a snag which will not be removed during treatments. This snag, located a ¼ mile from the intersection of Howell Mountain Rd and College ave, did not contain any wildlife, rather it is a high value habitat feature and is flagged for retention. Additionally, portions of this NOE have received botanical surveys in 2011 for the NTMP #1-11NTMP-008-NAP. These surveys composed of a walkthrough of the harvest area with a focus on "micro-habitat types(rock outcrops, wet areas, edges, openings etc)." Also, survey transects were utilized within the harvest area,

consisting of "10ft² plots located every 20 feet along the transect line." Both surveys yielded no observations of any listed plants.

As a result, the class 1 & 4 exemptions still apply and is not expected to result in a substantial impact to sensitive species, due to the lack of significant habitat or presence. The proposed treatments are not expected to cause substantial detrimental effects to habitat or ecosystem functioning. On the contrary, they are expected to protect habitat and ecosystem functioning by reducing the risk of high severity wildfire.

California Red Legged Frog (*Rana draytonii*)
Federal: Threatened

State: None

One CNDDB record for the species was documented within the project area. The record indicates that in 1979 the frog was observed in a roadside spring channel at the edge of a redwood forest within open oak woodland. Subsequent surveys, with no date given, did not relocate the frog. Also, the habitat for the frog described in the record is poor, as the spring "has been capped or is depleted and dry by April."

Focused surveys for the frog were conducted in December 2025, and no individuals were observed in the referenced stream, adjacent streams, or the nearby pond. The stream associated with the CNDDB record is at present, a Class III watercourse and does not provide sufficient riparian habitat for the species. In addition, no spring was identified within the mapped record footprint. Some potential remains for the frog to inhabit a nearby pond and perennial watercourses located south of the record. However, given the WLPZ protection measures described below, particularly the prohibition on herbicide use and mechanical operations within the WLPZ, as well as restrictions on these treatment types during wet weather periods when the frog may move outside the WLPZ, there is no potential for significant impact to this species.

Northwestern Pond Turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*)
Federal: Proposed Threatened

State: None

One CNDDB record for this species occurs about 1.2 miles from the project area. The record documents five adult turtles observed in 2005 in a man-made reservoir located approximately 0.7 miles northwest of the intersection of Pope Canyon Road and Pope Valley Crossroad.

Focused surveys conducted in December 2025 observed no evidence of the turtle in the pond located within the project area, and there is no anticipated potential for impact to this species. The pond within the treatment area contains poor habitat for the turtle and no historical records of the species are located within this waterbody. It has heavily impaired upland banks dominated by dense brush which then transition to the roadway. Vegetation treatment activities conducted within the WLPZ are expected to improve habitat conditions for the turtle by reducing excessive vegetation and thus improving the pond banks.

Sensitive Plant STZ:
During reconnaissance surveys, a portion of the project area was identified as potentially supporting non-listed sensitive plant species. The majority of this plant population occurs within the WLPZ; therefore, the WLPZ was expanded to include and protect this area. These sensitive plant locations have been mapped and will be flagged with WLPZ prior to treatment. The protection measures listed below will be implemented when operating within the STZs.

- *Protections:*
  - No herbicide is permitted in the STZ.
  - Workers will be trained in the identification of the sensitive plants and will avoid crushing, cutting, or otherwise harming the plant.
  - Heavy equipment is prohibited within the STZ.
  - No piles or material will be deposited in the STZ.

Standard Biological BMPs

- Riparian communities will be protected through the watercourse protection BMPs listed below.
- Snags shall not be removed unless evaluated by an RPF or qualified biologist. High value wildlife trees will be favored for retention. This includes snags with large basal hollows, flat potential nesting structures above 12 inches such as broken tops, and good overhead cover from other trees. This BMP does not apply where snags are determined to be a risk to structures or public safety.
- If vegetation removal is conducted during the nesting bird season (February to August), the crew will visually inspect for active nests within the area prior to vegetation removal. If an active nest is located, a 30 ft no disturbance buffer shall be established around the nest.

Fire Prevention:

- The implementing entity will require mechanized hand tools to have federal- or state-approved spark arrestors.
- The implementing entity will require each crew to be equipped with a firebox containing one long-handled shovel, axe, McLeod, backpack water pump, or Pulaski per crewmember. The firebox shall be within a reasonable distance of the crew at all times.
- The implementing entity will require that smoking is only permitted in designated smoking areas barren or cleared to mineral soil at least 3 feet in diameter.
- No equipment shall be operated on days with NWS red flag warnings.
- When applicable, the implementing entity shall obtain the proper CALFIRE, local fire district, and BAAQMD permits prior to initiating any prescribed vegetation burning. This document is not a burn permit or plan.
- The implementing entity will identify a burn boss prior to initiating the use of vegetation burning. The burn boss will be responsible for ensuring the use of fire does not go out of prescription and/or create a public hazard.

- ❖ No single treatment method is recommended to achieve the goals outlined in this plan/assessment, and Frontier Resource Management LLC assumes no responsibility for the containment of any fire started by the implementing entity, lead agency, or landowners either accidentally or intentionally. The fire prevention BMPs listed above will greatly lower the risk of treatment related wildfire from occurring and/or causing significant environmental effects.

Herbicide

- Prior to field reconnaissance, the project area was reviewed for nearby sensitive land uses such as agricultural areas and schools. These areas are mapped to within 500 feet of the project area and may be at higher risk to potential herbicide drift.

- During field reconnaissance, the project area was surveyed for locations of significant floral diversity. Aside from the sensitive plant STZ identified above, no additional areas of significant floral diversity were observed within the project area.

- In order to prevent significant impact in these areas listed above, the following BMPs listed below shall be adhered to. FRM is not responsible for implementation of herbicide treatments or ensuring no impact occurs.

<u>Herbicide BMP'S</u>
The lead agency is responsible for ensuring that any application of herbicide meets the following standard BMPs. The attached Herbicide Treatment maps depict the areas where herbicide use should not occur to protect forest resources and sensitive environments, including biological resources. It also depicts areas with a greater sensitivity to herbicide drift (mapped as "within 500' of vineyard or public place") – The use of herbicide in these mapped areas has a higher potential to cause property damage or contamination of public resources and/or cause a health hazard, due to herbicide drift and or mishandling. It is the responsibility of the Lead Agency and the implementing entity to ensure that public contamination or property damage does not occur from the use of herbicides in this entire project area.

The following BMPs may reduce the potential for the above-mentioned hazard:

- Herbicide application shall be conducted by a person with a valid Qualified Applicator License following the BMPs listed below.
    - Be implemented consistent with recommendations prepared annually by a licensed PCA.
    - Comply with all appropriate laws and regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides and safety standards for employees and the public, as governed by the EPA, DPR, and applicable local jurisdictions.
    - Adhere to label directions for application rates and methods, storage, transportation, mixing, container disposal, and weather limitations to application such as wind speed, humidity, temperature, and precipitation. These limitations must also be specified in the Herbicide drift prevention plan.
    - Be applied by an applicator appropriately licensed by the State.
    - Herbicide application will not occur during periods of wet weather.

- The lead agency and/or implementing entity is responsible for preparing an herbicide drift prevention plan (HDPP) and a spill prevention and response plan (SPRP) prior to herbicide application to avoid adverse effects on agricultural and public areas within and adjacent to the project area.
- *This document does not function as an HDPP or SPRP*
  - The SPRP will include (but not be limited to):
    - A map that delineates staging areas, and storage, loading, and mixing areas for herbicides.
    - A list of items required in an onsite spill kit that will be maintained throughout the life of the activity.
    - Procedures for the proper storage, use, and disposal of any herbicides, adjuvants, or other chemicals used in vegetation treatment.
  - The HDPP will include:
    - Application will cease when weather parameters exceed label specifications or when sustained winds at the site of application exceeds the amount specified in the HDPP.
    - Spray nozzles will be configured to produce the largest appropriate droplet size to minimize drift and still achieve effective plant coverage.
    - Low nozzle pressures specifications to minimize drift.
- The project proponent will triple rinse all herbicide and adjuvant containers with clean water at an approved site, and dispose of rinsate by placing it in the batch tank for application per 3 CCR Section 6684. The project proponent will puncture used containers on the top and bottom to render them unusable, unless said containers are part of a manufacturer's container recycling program, in which case the manufacturer's instructions will be followed. Disposal of non-recyclable containers will be at legal dumpsites. Equipment will not be cleaned, and personnel will not be washed in a manner that would allow contaminated water to directly enter any body of water within the treatment area or adjacent watersheds. Disposal of all herbicides will follow label requirements and waste disposal regulations.

- ❖ *Given the BMPs above, there is still potential for herbicide drift to affect areas further than 500 feet from the project area.*
- ❖ *No single treatment method is recommended to achieve the goals outlined in this plan/assessment, and Frontier Resource Management LLC assumes no responsibility for the prevention of herbicide drift/spilling, leading to the contamination of public and/or private property which has the potential to lead to health and safety issues. It is the responsibility of the Lead Agency and the implementing entity to ensure herbicide application is conducted in a way that will not result in chemical contamination to private and public property.*

Watercourse Protection Measures

- To ensure the protection of water quality, downstream salmonid habitat, and aquatic sensitive species habitat, the following BMPs (adapted from the California Forest Practice Rules) will be implemented, except were precluded by a risk to public safety:
  a) All roads which cross a watercourse must either have a competent rocked stable surface or be hydrologically disconnected and straw mulched. Hydrologic disconnection may be satisfied by water bars, rolling dips, or other outs installed

on both sides of the crossing. Straw mulch or other stabilization must be applied between disconnects.

b) During operations, no substance or material, including but not limited to: soil, silt, bark, sawdust, woody material or petroleum shall be allowed to discharge into water, in quantities deleterious to fish, wildlife, or the beneficial function of riparian zones, or the quality and beneficial uses of water.

c) Culverts shall not be blocked by any material during operations. All wood and vegetation debris, including chips, shall be removed from around culverts and not placed in a location which can be displaced by heavy rains to block a culvert.

d) Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) shall be established at 100 ft from the watercourse transition line for all perennial watercourses, and springs within the project area. The following BMPs apply to all WLPZs:
   - Equipment shall not be allowed outside of the project roadway while within the established WLPZ.
   - Trees shall not be felled toward the watercourse.
   - Herbicide application and mixing is prohibited in the WLPZ.
   - Slash, treated vegetation, and woody debris shall not be deposited within the WLPZ.
   - Retain all existing large woody debris LWD within the WLPZ, except where they pose a risk to public safety.
   - Retain a minimum of 50% of the surface cover over the ground within the WLPZ. This includes brush, forbs, grasses, and/or duff.
   - Retain a minimum 80% canopy cover, as measured with a densitometer, within the WLPZ.
   - Do not cut trees within the channel, except were posing a risk to public safety.

e) Domestic Water Sources are protected with at least a 500-foot WLPZ buffer. The forest practice rules specify that domestic water sources receive the same protection as Class I watercourses, including a 100-foot WLPZ buffer. To further protect these features, the WLPZ was expanded past the standard 100-foot buffer to the end of the drainage basin on either side of the water source to ensure they are not impacted by herbicide use. This zone includes the following BMPs:
   f) Equipment shall not be allowed outside of the project roadway while within the established WLPZ.
   g) Trees shall not be felled toward the watercourse.
   h) Herbicide applications and mixing is prohibited in the WLPZ.
   i) Slash, treated vegetation, and woody debris shall not be deposited within the WLPZ.
   j) Retain all existing large woody debris LWD within the WLPZ, except where they pose a risk to public safety.
   k) Retain a minimum of 50% of the surface cover over the ground within the WLPZ. This includes brush, forbs, grasses, and/or duff.
   l) Retain a minimum 80% canopy cover, as measured with a densitometer, within the WLPZ.
   m) Do not cut trees within the channel, except were posing a risk to public safety.

n) Intermittent creeks shall be protected with 30 - 50 ft equipment limitation zones (ELZ) based on slope. Slopes greater than 30% will receive a 50 ft ELZ, whereas slopes less than 30% will receive a 30 ft ELZ.
   - Within the ELZ, heavy equipment shall be restricted to less than 50% slope and existing stable roads.
   - Retain all pre-existing LWD within the channel.

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- Stabilize any disturbed soil within the ELZ with 2" of straw mulch, slash packing, or a layer of wood chips. This includes the roadway, if not a rocked road.
- Reinstall waterbars on either side of the existing intermittent creek crossings to ensure the roadway is disconnected from the watercourse and promote hydrologic invisibility. Install straw or slash mulch between the waterbars and creek.
- No vegetation debris or piles may be left within the channel.

Exemption Justification

This project is categorically exempt from the provisions of CEQA pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15301 & 15304 (Classes 1 & 4). The class 1 categorical exemption applies to operation, repair, and minor alteration of existing structures or roads. Class 4 is applicable to projects which consist of minor public or private alterations in the condition of land, water, and/or vegetation which do not involve removal of mature, scenic trees except for forestry and agricultural purposes. Treatments will maintain and improve upon existing fire breaks, provide ecological restoration, reduce fire hazard, and improve access for emergency personnel. Although tree removal may occur, it would generally be for trees with a DBH of ten (10) inches or less as well as standing dead and dying or hazardous trees of any size.

Vegetation management activities will be occurring within mapped treatment areas and existing fuel break structures. Since it is primarily within a very high fire severity zone, these areas have been determined necessary to preserve the critical infrastructure, watersheds, wildlife habitat, and carbon-sequestering biota. It is not anticipated that the project will result in the taking of endangered, rare, or threatened plant or animal species due to the low intensity of vegetation removal occurring and the insignificant level of ground disturbance expected. The BMPs will prevent impact to potentially extra sensitive areas, and they are addressed on the previous pages.

Prepared by:

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FRM

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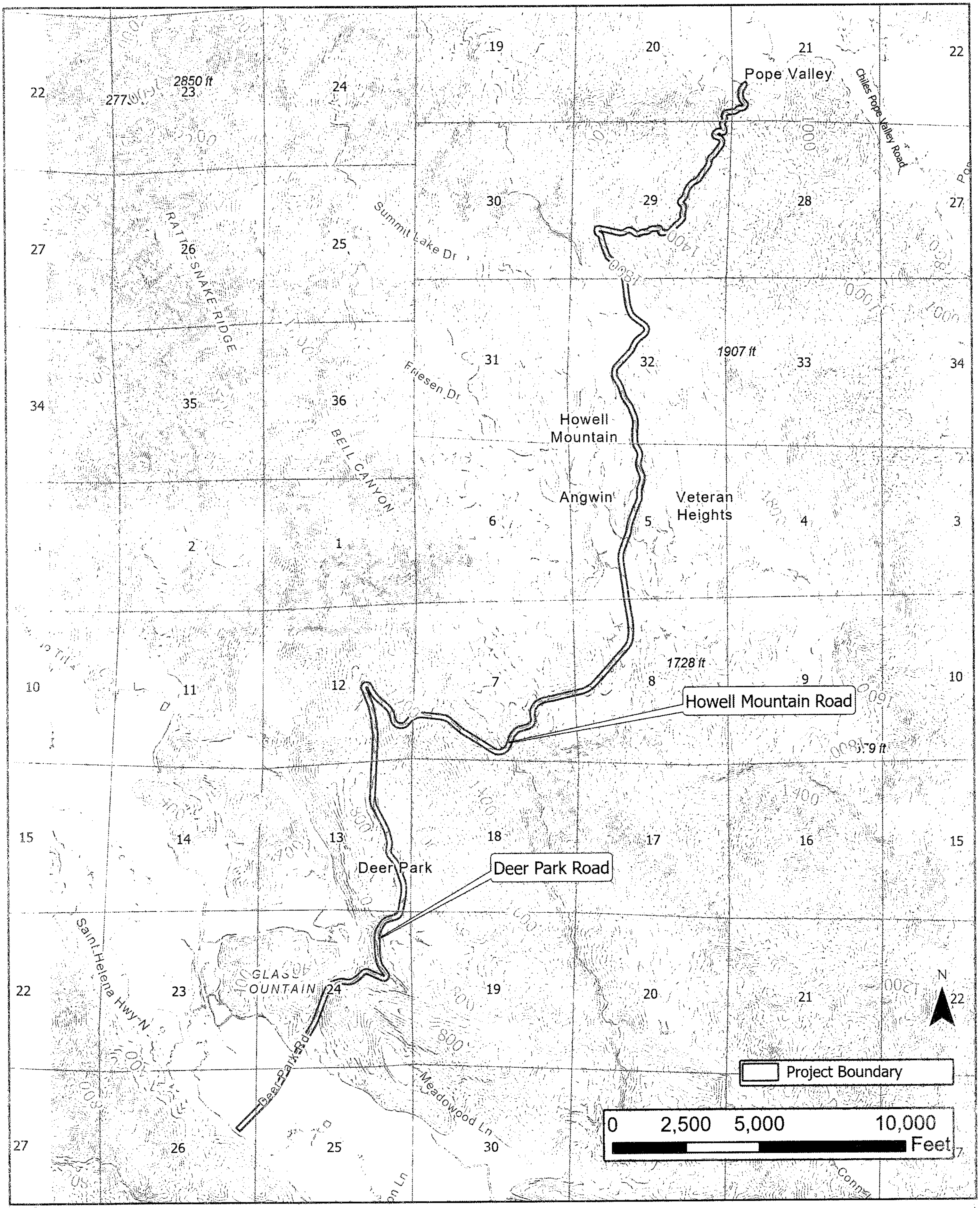
Maps

Angwin Evacuation Route NOE Vicinity Map



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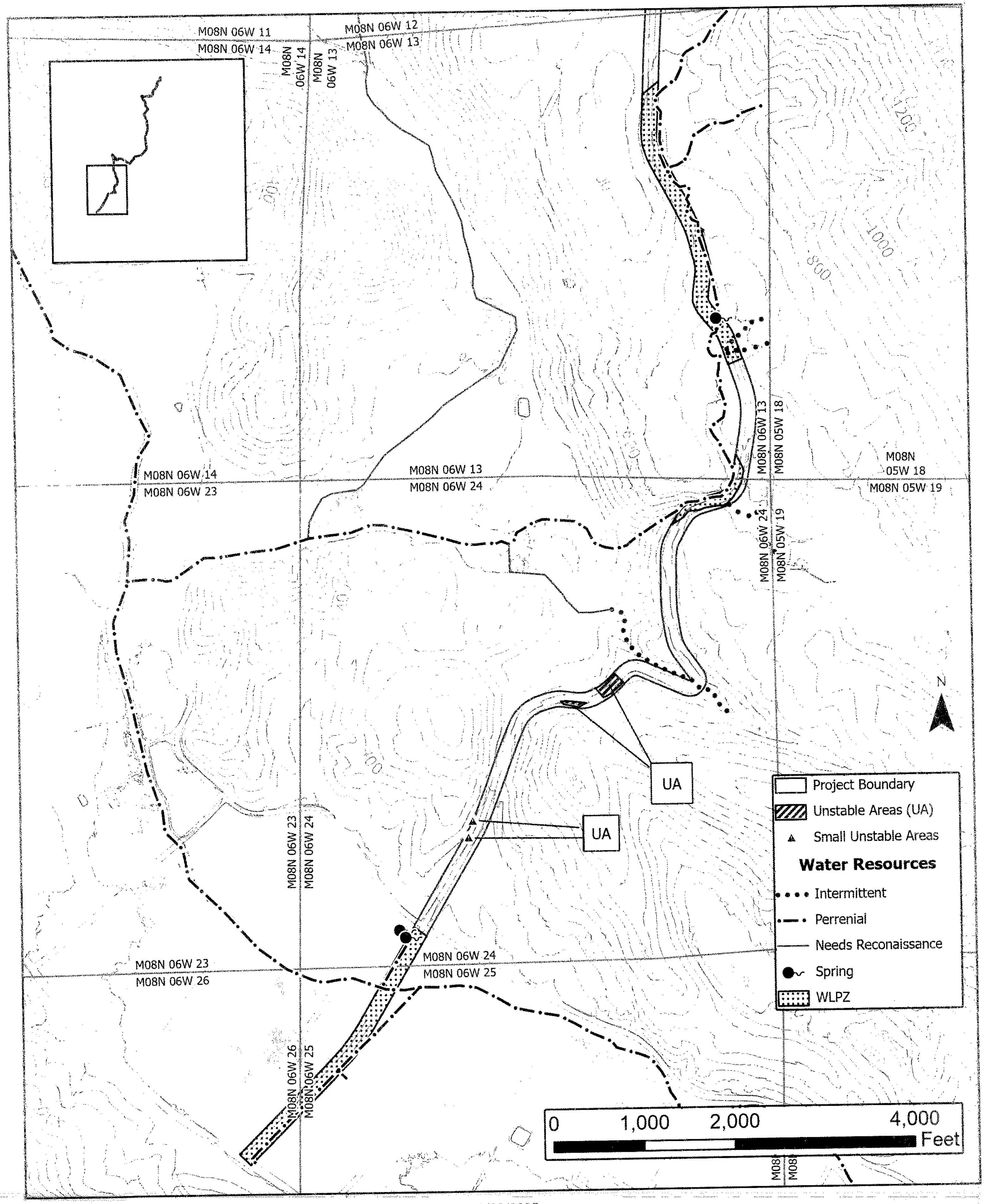
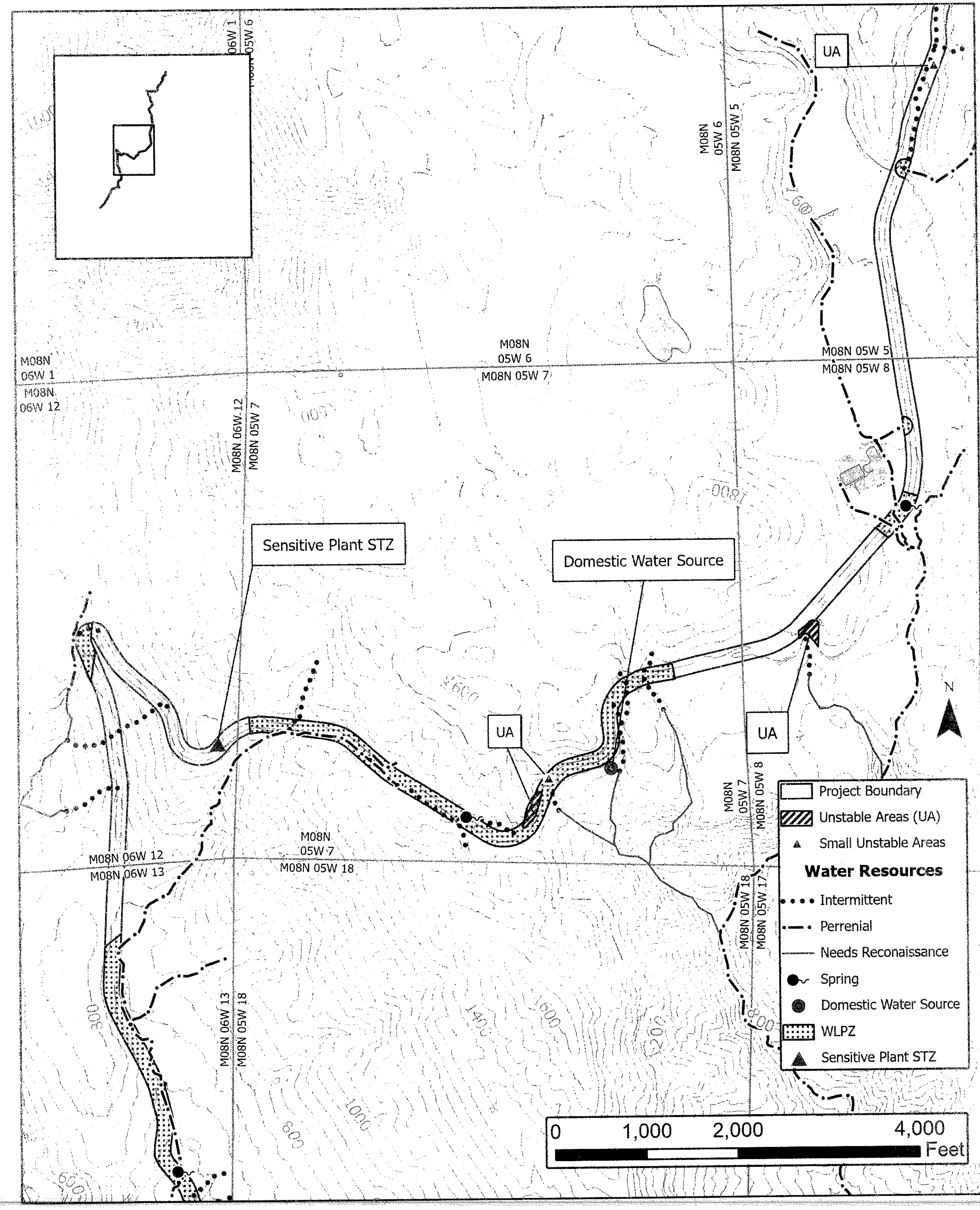


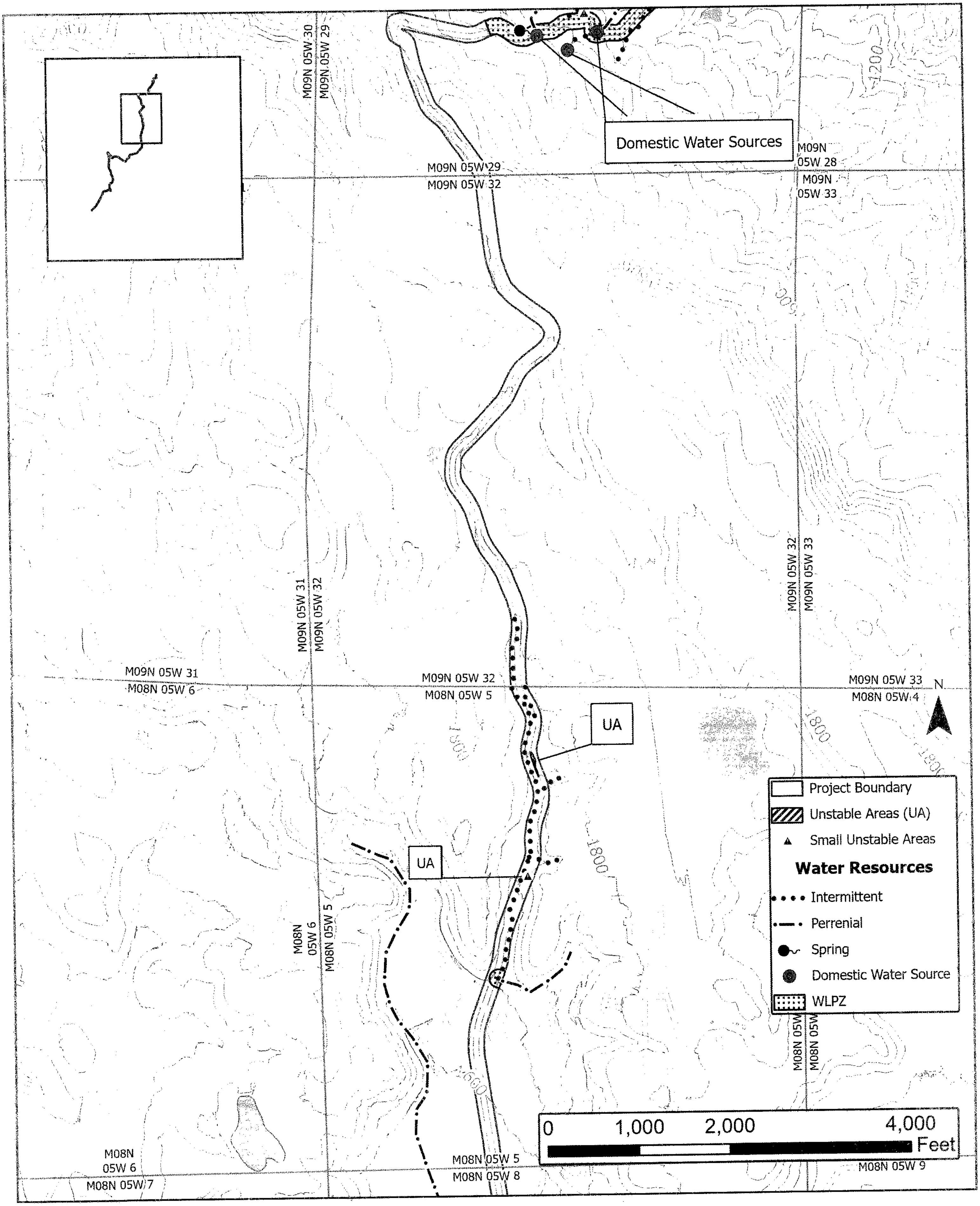
AB 12/23/2025

Angwin Evacuation Route NOE Operations Page 2



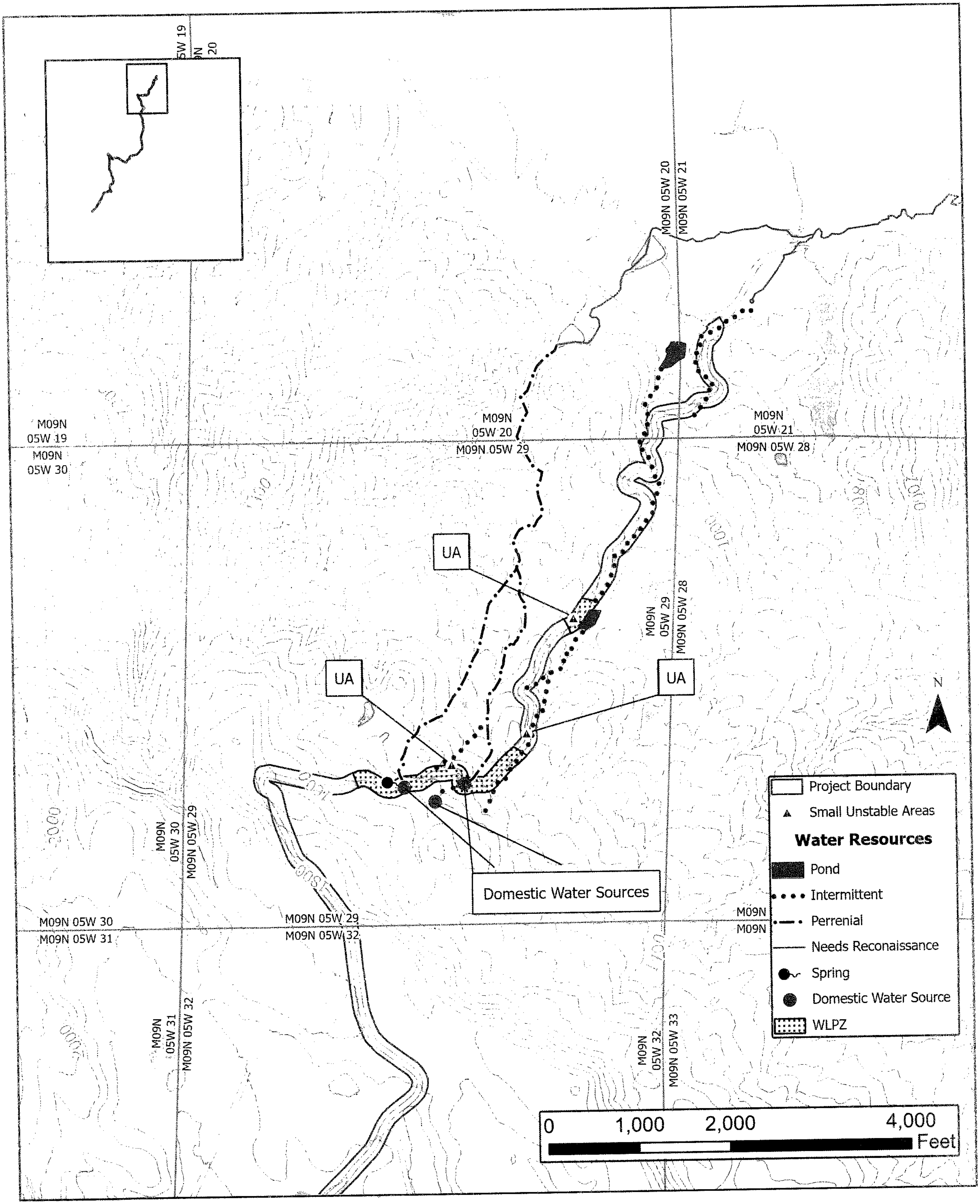
FRM

Angwin Evacuation Route NOE Operations Page 3



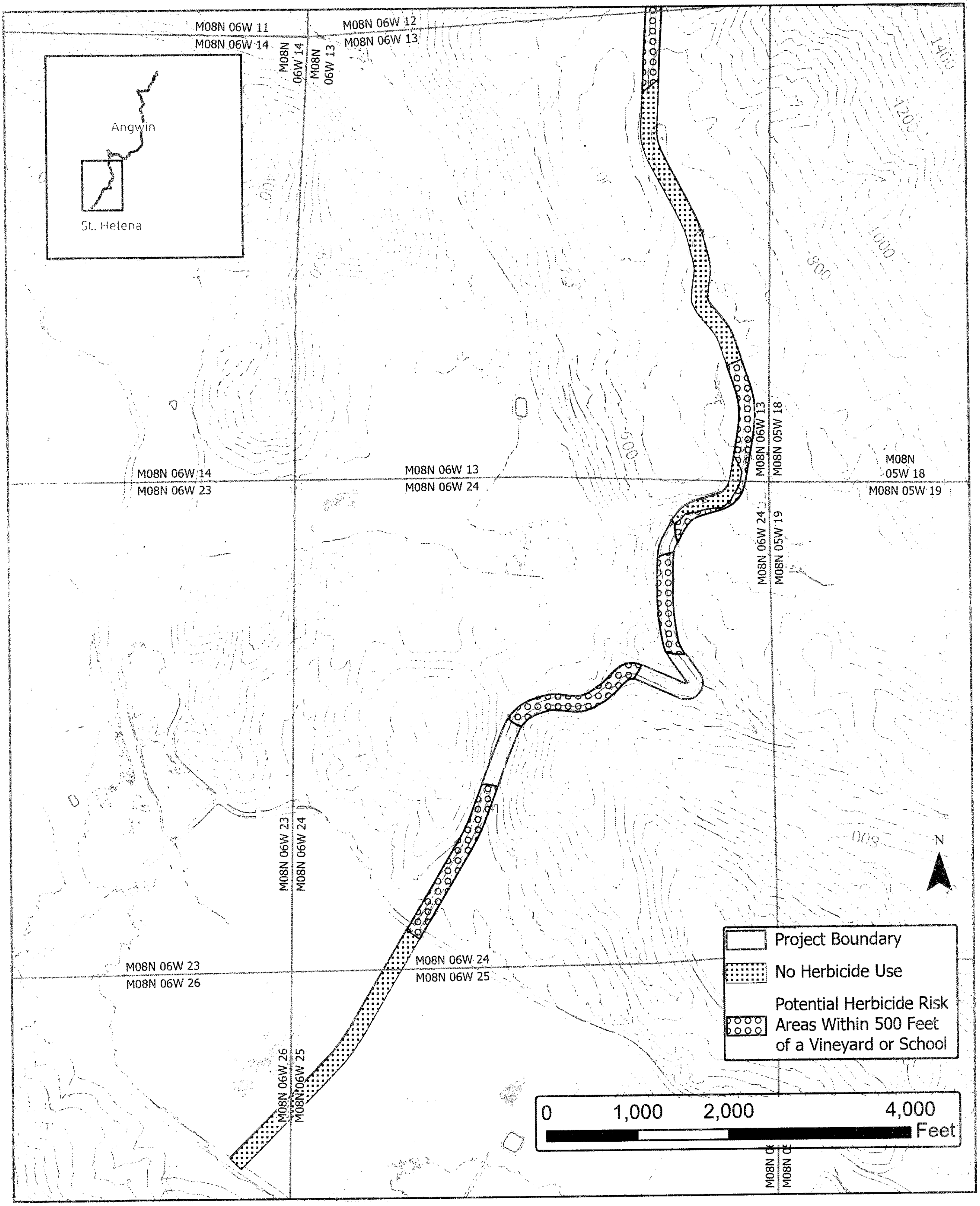
AB 12/23/2025

Angwin Evacuation Route NOE Operations Page 4

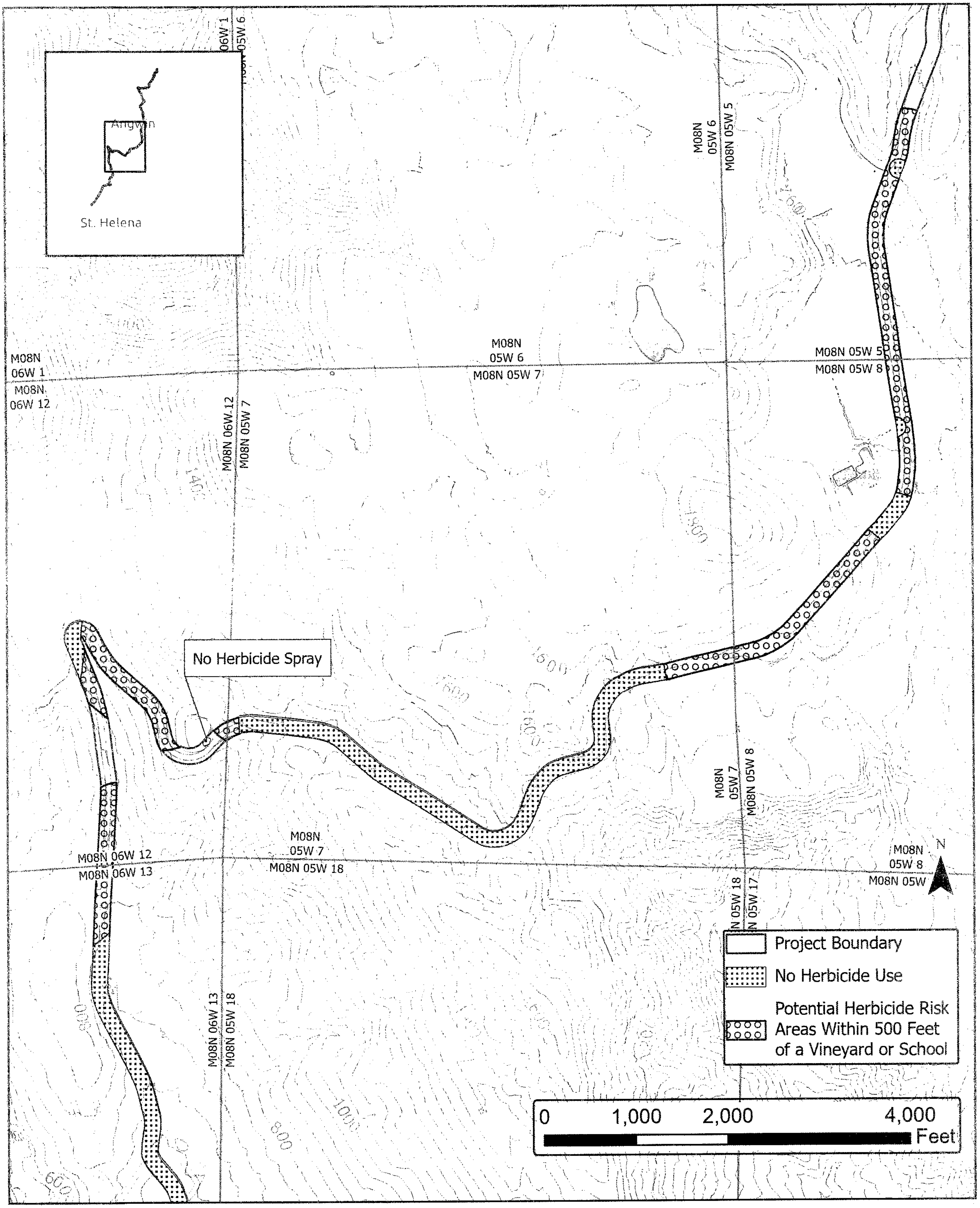


AB 12/23/2025

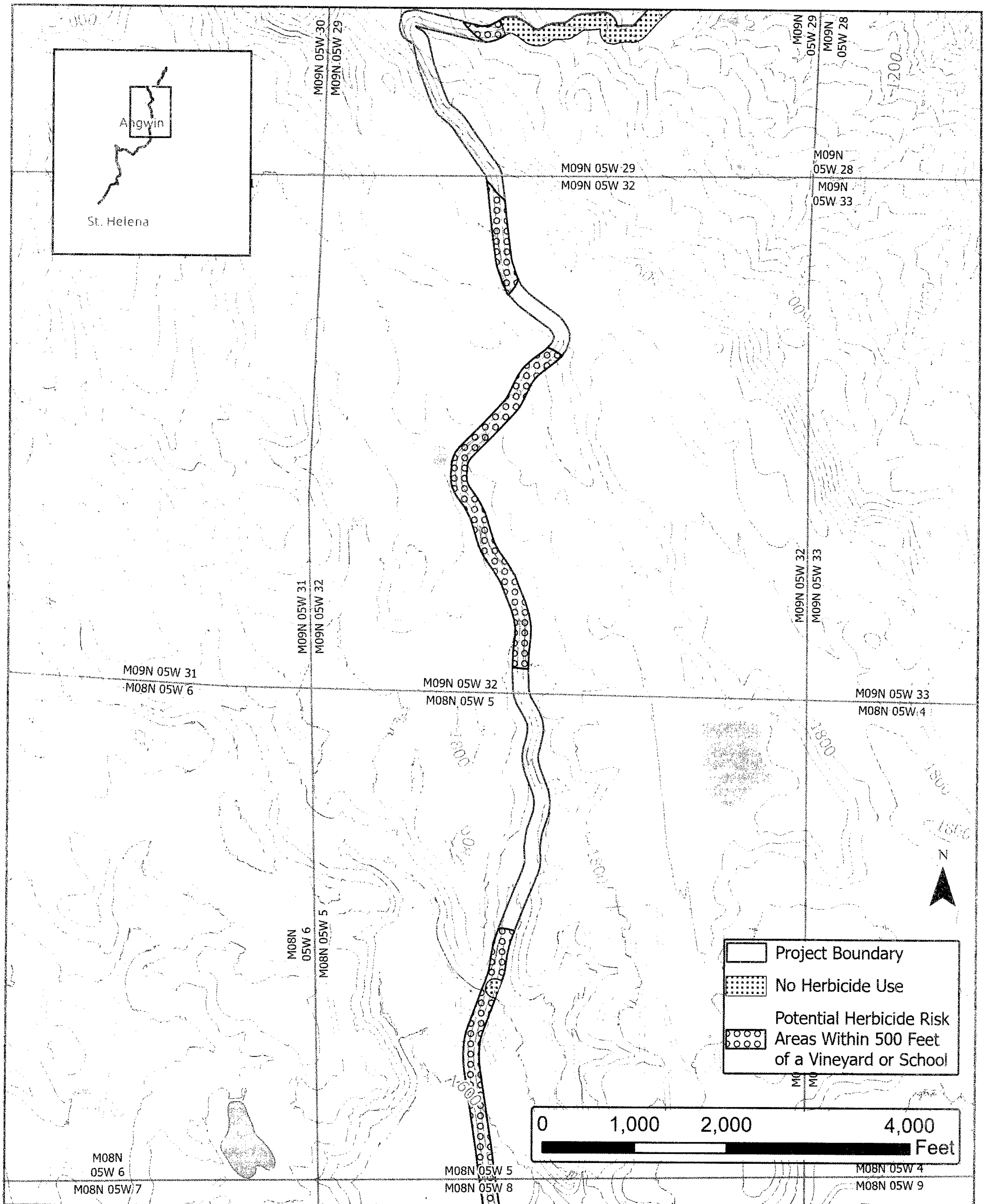
Angwin Evacuation Route NOE Herbicide Treatment Page 1

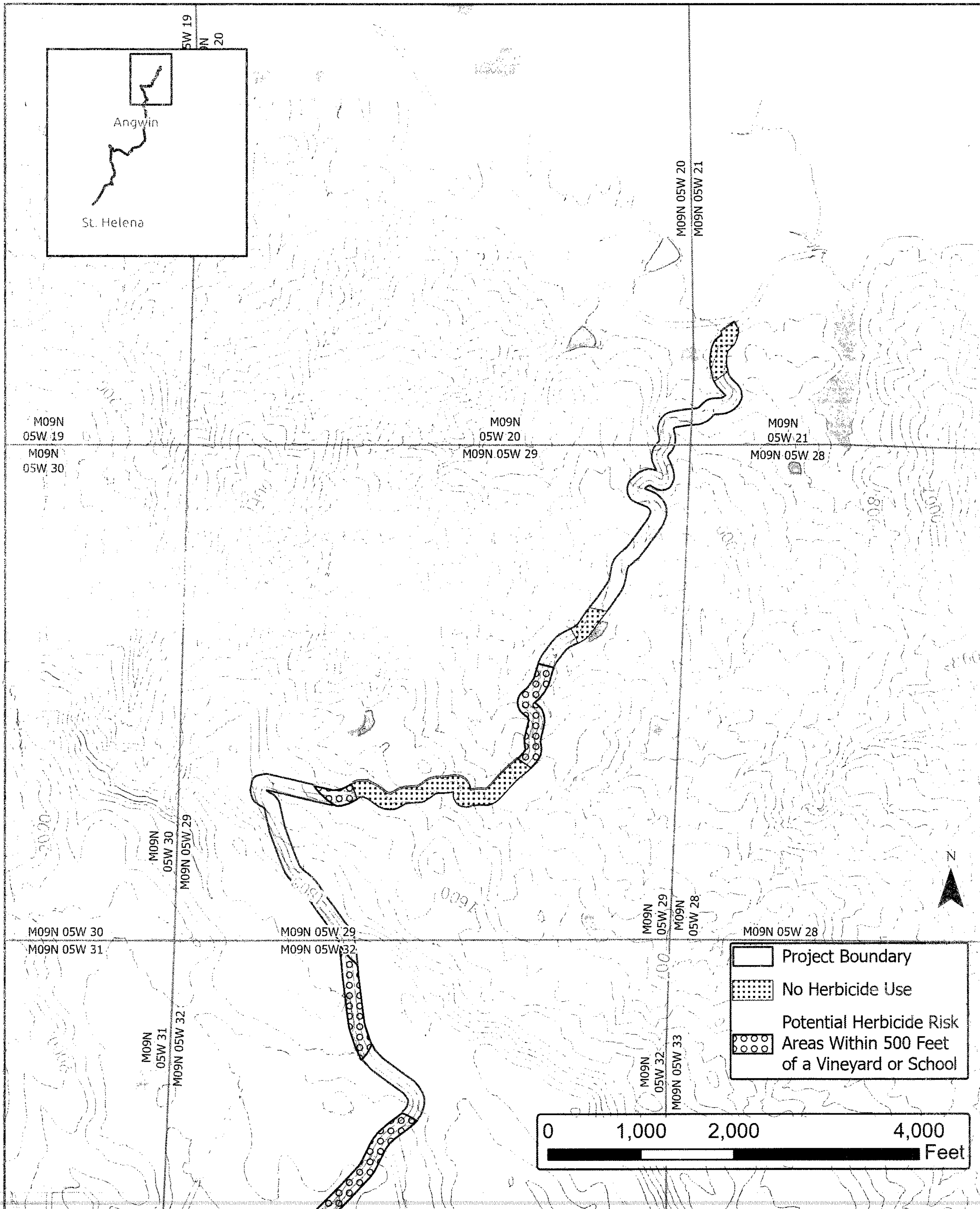


Angwin Evacuation Route NOE Herbicide Treatment Page 2



Angwin Evacuation Route NOE Herbicide Treatment Page 3




Angwin
St. Helena
M09N 05W 19
M09N 05W 20
M09N 05W 21
M09N 05W 28
M09N 05W 29
M09N 05W 30
M09N 05W 31
M09N 05W 32
M09N 05W 33
N
Project Boundary
No Herbicide Use
Potential Herbicide Risk Areas Within 500 Feet of a Vineyard or School
0
1,000
2,000
4,000
Feet